Vol. VI, No. 29
FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1918

Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

The Suffrage Protest in Lafayette Park, Opposite the White House

Lafayette to Rochambeau: "Does the Republic we fought for deny liberty to its own citizens?"

National Woman's Party

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 14 JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D. C., *Tel. Franklin 7120*

BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

Delaware, 17 East 7th Street, Wilmington. *Tel. Wilmington* 5580

District of Columbia, 14 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. *Tel. Franklin* 7120

Illinois, 116 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

Indiana, 611 Fletcher Savings and Trust Co., Indianapolis

Maryland, 817 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, *Tel. Mt. Vernon* 3279

Massachusetts, 9 Park Street, Boston, *Tel. Haymarket* 4048

Nevada, 153 North Virginia St., Reno

New Jersey, 709 Union Building, Clinton Street, Newark

New York, 13 East 41st Street, New York, *Tel. Murray Hill* 5444

Pennsylvania, 213 Penfield Building, Philadelphia, *Tel. Filbert* 5652

Rhode Island, 557 Westminster Street, Providence

OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP. Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.
ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

Executive Committee

Miss Alice Paul, N. J., *Chairman*
Miss Mabel Vernon, Nev., *Secretary*
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, Md., *Treasurer*
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, D. C.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. John W. Brannan, N. Y.
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y.
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Conn.
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.
Miss Doris Stevens, Neb.
Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

National Committee of State Chairmen

Chairman, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
Secretary, Miss Mary Ingham

Alabama
Miss Olive Richard
1004 Government Street
Mobile

Arizona
Mrs. W. O. Sweek
Palm St., Phoenix

Arkansas
Mrs. Edward M. Jarrett
Rush

California
Mrs. Elinor Carlisle
Vine St., Berkeley

Colorado
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler
1225 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs

Connecticut
Mrs. W. D. Ascough
387 Cornwall Street, Hartford

Delaware
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
17 East 7th Street, Wilmington

District of Columbia
Miss Sarah P. Grogan
14 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

Florida
Mrs. Kate Havens
Romany Ranch
R. F. D. No. 2, Miami

Georgia
Mrs. Beatrice Castleton
312 Healy Building, Atlanta

Idaho
Mrs. S. E. Beggs
Rathdrum, Gulfport

Illinois
Miss Ella Abeel
4907 Vincennes Ave., Chicago

Indiana
Mrs. Homer T. Burnett
1554 Ashland Avenue
Indianapolis

Iowa
Mrs. Edward Hunter
Condon Apts., Grand Ave.
Des Moines

Kansas
Miss Nell Ainslie Anthony
1227 Polk Street, Topeka

Kenucky
Miss Edith Callahan
2016 3d Ave., Louisville

Louisiana
Mrs. M. L. Graham-Bankston
5312 Feret St., New Orleans

Maine
Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse
108 Vaughan Street, Portland

Maryland
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker
817 North Charles St., Baltimore

Massachusetts
Mrs. Jessica C. Henderson
9 Park Street, Boston

Michigan
Mrs. Nelson Whittemore
2967 West Grand Boulevard
Detroit

Minnesota
Mrs. A. R. Colvin
Davern Avenue, St. Paul

Mississippi
Mrs. N. D. Goodwin
Gulfport

Missouri
Mrs. T. F. English
3631 Campbell St., Kansas City

Montana
Miss Mary O'Neil (acting)
Montana Hotel, Butte

Nevada
Mrs. Sardis Summerfield
907 N. Virginia St., Reno

New Hampshire
Miss Sallie W. Hovey
214 State Street, Portsmouth

New Jersey
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins
709 Union Building, Clinton St.
Newark

New Mexico
Mrs. Adeline Otero Warren
Santa Fe

New York
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont
13 East 41st St., New York City
Mrs. John Winters Brannan (acting)
125 East 57th Street, New York City

North Dakota
Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow O'Neil
714 Eighth Street, Fargo

Ohio
Mrs. Valentine Winters
319 West 1st St., Dayton

Oklahoma
Miss Ida F. Hasley
Oklahoma City

Oregon
Miss Emma Wold
641 East 20th St., North
Portland

Pennsylvania
Miss Mary Ingham
213 Penfield Bldg., Philadelphia

Rhode Island
Miss Mildred Glines
113 Comstock Ave.
Providence

South Carolina
Mrs. W. P. Vaughan
R. F. D., Rotue 3
Greenville

South Dakota
Mrs. A. R. Fellows
Sioux Falls

Tennessee
Miss Sue White
323 Sixth Avenue North
Nashville

Texas
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe
909 West 18th Street, Austin

Utah
Mrs. E. C. Jenkins
Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron (acting)
1901 South 9th St., East
Salt Lake City

Vermont
Miss Anna Batchelder
Woodstock

Virginia
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith
204 East Grace Street, Richmond

Washington
Mrs. Frederick Forrest
2417 Pacific Ave., Spokane

West Virginia
Miss Florence Hoge
Edgewood, Wheeling

Wisconsin
Miss Ada James
Richland Center

Wyoming
Dr. Frances M. Lane, Cody

National Advisory Council

Chairman, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., N. Y.

Vice Chairmen
Mrs. Avery Coonley, Ill.
Miss Susan P. Frost, S. C.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, Mass.
Mrs. Alden Potter, Minn.

Secretary, Miss Marion May, N. Y.

Mrs. Frederick T. Ackerman, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
Mrs. W. R. Alvord, Mich.
Mrs. Charles E. Amidon, N. Dak.
Miss Jessie Ashley, N. Y.
Miss Mary E. Bakewell, Pa.
Mrs. Bion H. Barnett, Fla.
Mrs. Cyrus Beard, Wyo.
Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, Conn.
Mrs. Orville Black, California
Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, Ohio
Mrs. Virginia M. Branner, Iowa
Mrs. Alfred H. Bright, Minn.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Mrs. W. G. Brown, W. Va.
Mrs. Henry Bruere, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Bruere, N. Y.
Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.
Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Col.
Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, Utah
Mrs. John Carey, Ind.
Mrs. John Carey, Wyo.
Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, Utah
Mrs. Ross A. Collins, Miss.
Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
Miss Anna Constable, N. Y.
Mrs. Vincent Cook, Ore.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. R. P. Crump, Miss.
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Col.
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Dr. Maria M. Dean, Mont.
Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, N. Y.
Mrs. Victor du Pont, Delaware
Miss Crystal Eastman, N. Y.
Mrs. John C. Edwards, Mass.
Mrs. Henry Ess, Mo.
Mrs. J. Borden Estee, Vt.
Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Cal.
Mrs. Robert Patterson Finley, N. J.
Mrs. William Floyd, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, D. C.
Mrs. J. Andre Fouilhoux, Ore.
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Md.
Mrs. Susan Lawrence Gehrman, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Cal.
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Howard Gould, N. Y.
Mrs. Adolphus E. Graupner, Cal.
Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Mich.
Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Neb.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, N. Y.
Mrs. George Hendrie, Mich.
Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry E. Hovey, N. H.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Mrs. Agnes Jenks, R. I.
Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, N. Y.
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, Pa.
Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Mrs. Otto Kirchner, Mich.
Mrs. Alexander Kohut, N. Y.
Miss Fola La Follette, N. Y.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. Henry G. Leach, N. Y.
Mrs. Samuel A. Lindsay, Tex.
Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, Ill.
Dr. Sarah H. Lockrey, Pa.
Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, Pa.
Mrs. Lillian M. McAdow, N. Y.
Mrs. John E. McCall, Tenn.
Miss Belle McGibeny, N. J.
Miss Bernice McCoy, Idaho
Mrs. Benton MacKaye, D. C.
Miss Hazel MacKaye, Mass.
Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Cal.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, N. Y.
Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
Miss Helen Marot, N. Y.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Ohio
Miss Vida Milholland, N. Y.
Mrs. Lilia Day Monroe, Kans.
Mrs. Agnes Morey, Mass.
Miss Katherine Morey, Mass.
Mrs. John T. Morrison, Idaho
Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, N. Y.
Mrs. William Spencer Murray, Md.
Mrs. Mary Nolan, Fla.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. W. H. Ridenbaugh, Idaho
Mrs. James M. Rector, Ohio
Miss Ella Riegel, Pa.
Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Ill.
Mrs. A. S. Rossin, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, D. C.
Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, Cal.
Mrs. Townsend Scott, Md.
Mrs. Eugene Shippen, Mich.
Mrs. Frances Thurber Seal, N. Y.
Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Ind.
Mrs. Austin Sperry, Cal.
Mrs. Albert Steinfeld, Ariz.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Miss Grace Strachan, N. Y.
Dr. Elizabeth Thelberg, N. Y.
Mrs. David D. Terry, Ark.
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelson, Ore.
Mrs. Robert Gibbes Thomas, S. C.
Mrs. W. I. Thomas, Ill.
Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. William B. Thompson, N. Y.
Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, Cal.
Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, N. Y.
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
Mrs. Hattie D. M. Wallis, Col.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. James Whittemore, Mich.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Dr. Marion Walker Williams, Ariz.
Miss Fannie Witherspoon, Miss.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.
Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield Zeislar, Ill.

National Departments

Executive Secretary
Miss Virginia Arnold

Finance
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis

Headquarters Maintenance Committee
Mrs. William Kent

Hospitality
Miss Grace Needham

Legislative
Miss Doris Stevens

Lobby Committee
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker
Mrs. Gilson Gardner
Mrs. William Kent
Miss Maud Younger

Political
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker

Press
Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel

National Organizers

Miss Lucy Branham
Miss Iris Calderhead
Miss Julia Emory
Miss Catherine M. Flanagan
Miss Gladys Greiner
Miss Alice Henkle
Miss Elsie Hill
Miss Rebecca Hourwich
Mrs. Charles F. Moller
Miss Clara Louise Rowe
Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson
Miss Margaret Whittemore

Notes of the Week

A Presidential Suggestion

THE President has set himself an excellent example for a course of conduct to pursue in the case of every Democratic Senator who is an opponent of the suffrage amendment and who is running for re-election.

Recently the President sent a telegram to Texas in which he stated in no uncertain terms his opposition to the re-election of Representative Slayden. He said that Mr. Slayden had failed to support war policies. The telegram was immediately and completely effective—Mr. Slayden withdrew at once from the primary race, realizing that he would have no chance in the face of the Presidential censure.

We must not forget that suffrage is a measure supported by the President. Every Senatorial candidate who still opposes it is failing to support the President. The President's dissatisfaction with this failure might be visited upon the heads of certain Senators, as it was upon Mr. Slayden; it would obviously have the same effect.

Senator Ollie James ignored the President's request not to pair against suffrage. A well-placed telegram could be sent to Kentucky. So far none has been sent. Senator Shields also declined to support the suffrage amendment. The wrath of the White House did not fall upon him. On the contrary; the President "hesitated to request" Senator Shields to make public his friendly letters to the Senator advocating suffrage.

Until the President has used all the means for furthering the suffrage amendment which he constantly uses to assist other legislation through Congress, he cannot be said to be giving his sincere support to suffrage. Women are asking him to give the amendment all the help it needs.

Honors for Ladies

THE President and Mr. Tumulty believe, they say, that "women are entitled to places of honor and importance in every field." So a time-honored precedent is to be broken and women stenographers are to be employed in the White House for the first time.

This action is not taken, we are told, because men stenographers cannot be obtained, but to give women "every honor."

When women have a vote, they may obtain even higher honors than this in the executive offices—who knows?

Suffrage a Growing Issue in Idaho Senatorial Elections

SENATOR Borah, who has been unopposed by Democrats and Republicans alike in his campaign for re-election as United States Senator, has now an opponent to meet in November. Mr. Frank Moore will run against Senator Borah on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Moore's first statement after announcing his candidacy was a declaration supporting the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which Senator Borah still opposes.

"I am heartily in favor of the federal suffrage amendment," Mr. Moore said; "I believe it to be the speediest and justest way to solve this vital problem."

The women of Idaho are conducting a vigorous suffrage campaign in the hope of breaking down Senator Borah's present opposition, and securing from both candidates for the Senatorship a pledge to support the national suffrage amendment.

Nebraska Parties for Suffrage

IN each state, as the conventions of the Democrats and Republicans are held, each party makes a declaration in favor of woman suffrage. On July 30 both party conventions in Nebraska adopted the platform endorsing woman suffrage.

This unanimous endorsement of the federal suffrage principle should have great weight with Senator Hitchcock, and turn an opponent into a supporter.

Texas Women Defeat Opponent of Suffrage

THE recent victory of Governor Hobby in the Texas primaries over ex-Governor Ferguson was greatly helped, Texas newspapers generally admit, by the support of women, who voted for the first time this year.

The event recalls the fight made by Mr. Ferguson, then governor of Texas, against the suffrage plank in the national Democratic platform held in St. Louis in 1916. Governor Ferguson led the fight against the plank from the floor of the convention, and succeeded in lining up the entire Texas delegation solidly with him.

The defeat of Mr. Ferguson by the aid of women's votes proves again that women in politics have long memories.

Governor Hobby has been a believer in woman suffrage for more than ten years.

British Labor Party Policy in Regard to Women

THE British Labor Party has been consistently fairer in its treatment of women than any other powerful political group. Besides favoring full suffrage and the right of women to hold any offices, and in addition to demanding equal pay for equal work, it has included in its program requests that work or fair maintenance should be given any women who lose their employment on account of the return of men from the war; that all possible safeguards should be made for women working at trades formerly considered injurious; that Trade Unions should be urged to accept women in all trades where they are employed and that women be employed only at Trade Union rates of wages; that all legal restrictions on the entry of women into professions on the same terms as men be abrogated; that provision should be made for the inclusion of women on national and local Committees; that the unjust provision of the income tax law under which women at present are not treated as independent human beings, even in respect to their own earnings or property, be repealed.

At almost the same time that the British Labor Party voted to reserve four places on its Executive Committee for women, our own great labor body, the American Federation of Labor, refused to allow any woman to sit on its Executive Council of eleven. We, they tell us, are the leaders of democracy.

The women on the British Labor Committee are Dr. Ethel Bentham, Mrs. Harrison Bell, Mrs. Philip Snowden, and Miss Susan Lawrence.

Suffrage in Palestine

SUFFRAGE for women will be established without a contest in the reorganized Jewish state in Palestine. The *Common Cause* gives a summary of the attitude of the Zionists in regard to suffrage.

"When a Jewish Administrative Commission was on its way to take over the government of Jerusalem, Jaffa, and the Jewish colonies, all the elements interested called conferences to facilitate the work of the Commission. Equal suffrage was adopted by the Jewish community of Jaffa and a number of colonies, and the women participated in all the proceedings of the conference.

"Before the outbreak of the war, equal suffrage had gained a strong foothold in Palestine; indeed, it prevailed from the very beginning of the present Jewish colonization, during the eighties, owing to the fact that so many Jewish women had become 'persons of property.' . . .

"It is noteworthy that equal suffrage is characteristic of the Zionist organizations throughout the world. Women are so prominently identified with the movement that their right to vote at the International Congresses and at the National Conventions is taken as a matter of course."

German Women Protest

FROM Amsterdam comes a dispatch saying that the German women have been rioting in Essen as a protest against the continuation of the war. Neutral Dutchmen have been imported to work in the Krupp factories. The women say that for every imported worker one more German is released to go to the front; in this way the war is being prolonged. The women, therefore, determined to stop the importation of labor, have not waited to take some sort of legal action, but have handled the situation themselves by attacking the Dutchmen and refusing to let them work.

Every evidence of impatience on the part of women against the arbitrary power of men, who have so long controlled government, and every step toward independence, is welcome as an advance toward the ultimate freedom of women.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

On the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editor
Miss Vivian Pierce

Associate Editors
Miss Lavinia Dock — Mrs. Gilson Gardner — Miss Pauline Jacobson

Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

Business Department
Business, Miss Betty Gram — *Mailing,* Miss Dorothy Bready

Circulation, Miss Therese Olzendam

Subscriptions: Domestic, $1.00; Foreign, $1.50. Single copies 5 cents. Make checks, drafts, and post-office orders payable to The Treasurer of the National Woman's Party

Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

35

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

Why We Go to the White House in Protest

FOR seven months women have endured the delay of their enfranchisement by the United States Senate.

On June 27 they saw a vote on the suffrage amendment prevented by a filibuster conducted by leading Democratic Senators.

Following this action, though the demand of the Administration secured the passage of the wire control bill, and Senate leaders were able to make prohibition unfinished business, the Senate recessed without further attention to suffrage.

No votes have been gained since June 27.

We have no assurance that the measure will not continue to be ignored when Congress convenes.

If action is not taken soon after the resumption of business, there is every possibility that it will not be taken during this Congress and that our hard-won victory in the House will go for nothing.

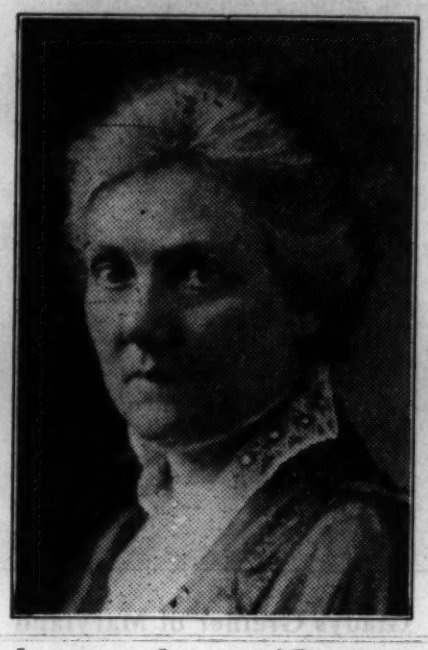
The present protest is the result of the indignant alarm of women in the face of this situation.

The present demand of women that President Wilson take effective action is based upon the fact that he has proved his power to secure the legislation he desires and on the fact that nothing but his insistence can win this victory for American democracy.

Last Plans for the Protest Demonstration August 6

Women from Many States Condemn President Wilson for Failing to Give Effective Help to Suffrage in the Senate

Pauline Clarke, of New York
One of the Bearers of the "Protest" Banner



Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Pennsylvania
Chairman of the Protest Meeting

Hazel Hunkins, of Montana
Who Will Carry the American Flag

THE SUFFRAGIST goes to press on Monday, August 5, with plans completed for the protest demonstration on August 6, against President Wilson's delay in securing the passage of the federal suffrage amendment through the Senate.

In calling the protest meeting, Alice Paul, chairman of the Woman's Party, writes:

"The actual facts in the Senate situation are unchanged since the Democratic members of the Senate filibustered against the amendment on June 27. Whatever President Wilson has done, not a vote has been gained. It is obvious that he must do more if the intolerable exclusion of women from the democracy of this country is to be remedied.

"Since the suffrage filibuster on June 27, the Administration has secured the passage of the wire control bill, in the face of threatened strike on the part of workers. Women, far from striking, have devoted their untiring efforts to the many forms of work and sacrifice the war demands of them. This effort and sacrifice of women continue hour by hour, while the Senate recesses.

"Before the Senate recessed, action on prohibition was provided for. Suffrage was ignored. Women have no assurance it will not continue to be ignored. It is because of this that they are coming to Washington from all parts of the country to demand from the President definite assurance of effective action on the amendment."

The protest meeting will be held opposite the White House from the base of the statue of Lafayette.

Lafayette Square is, as it should be, associated with liberty. The last meeting held in it was in honor of Kosciuszko, at the foot of the statue erected to him on the northern side of the square.

Purple, white and gold banners, carried by nearly a hundred women in white, will be massed about the statue, against the summer green of Lafayette Square. One American flag, with its splash of red and blue, will lead all the others. Following it will come the commemorative banner bearing the last words of Inez Milholland, "How long must women wait for liberty?"—August 6 is the birthday of Inez Milholland, and her spirit, full of love for others, of rebellion against injustice, and serene courage in action, will live again in the assembly confronting the White House.

Another lettered banner sums up the purpose of the meeting:

"We protest against the continued disfranchisement of American women, for which the President of the United States is responsible.

"We condemn the President and his party for allowing the obstruction of suffrage in the Senate.

"We deplore the weakness of President Wilson in permitting the Senate to line itself with the Prussian Reichstag by denying democracy to the people.

"We demand that the President and his party secure the passage of the suffrage amendment through the Senate in the present session."

The speakers will be Mrs. Lawrence Lewis and Lavinia Dock, of Pennsylvania; Elsie Hill, of Connecticut; Mrs. Robert Walker, of Maryland; Mrs. W. D. Ascough, of Connecticut; Edith Mary Ainge and Lucy Burns, of New York; and Gladys Greiner, of Maryland.

Mrs. Lewis has been a leader in the national suffrage movement and in the civic work of her state, for many years devoting herself particularly to prison reform. She picketed the White House with the famous Russian banner last June. She was arrested in November for carrying the suffrage tricolor to the White House, and sentenced to four months imprisonment, but was released in two weeks after a gallant hunger strike. Mrs. Lewis is the sister of Dr. Howard Kelly, of Baltimore. She is an ardent war worker, active at the hostess house near Camp Meade.

Lavinia Dock did noble relief work at the Johnstown flood and through the yellow fever plague at New Orleans. She spent many years as district nurse in the poorer sections of New York City.

Elsie Hill is the youngest daughter of the late Representative Ebenezer Hill, of Connecticut, a Congressman who throughout a political career extending over twenty-one years held the solid respect of men in all parties.

Mrs. Walker, a graduate of Swarthmore college, was sentenced to sixty days last year for holding a tri-color flag at the White House gate. The President "pardoned" her; but she did not pardon the President, she said, for continuing to deny justice to women and to make their protests necessary.

Lillian D. Ascough is an Illinois woman, a voter in the State of Washington, but disfranchised because she was compelled to transfer her residence to Connecticut. Mrs. Ascough is chairman of the Connecticut Woman's Party.

Miss Ainge and Miss Burns are from New York; a state which has supplied most of the fighters for suffrage. Miss Greiner is one of the group of young Southerners who are doing courageous and effective work for the woman's movement.

The banner bearers are coming into Washington from all parts of the country. They will represent states as far away as Texas and Montana. There will be delegations of women voters from New York, Illinois, Oregon, Idaho, Nebraska and California. The South will be represented by Texas, Maryland, Georgia and Virginia. Many Red Cross and war workers will take part, among them a committee of munition workers from Eddyston, Delaware.

From New York will come six members of the local No. 62 and No. 66 of the White Dress Goods Operators, including a member of their executive board, Miss Lena Plow.

Sixteen of the banner bearers were among the White House pickets of last year. The others, according to the statements issued, have been newly roused to the necessity for active protest on the part of the women of the country, by the filibuster of the Democratic Senators on June 27, and the fact that the Administration permitted a Senate recess without action on the amendment.

From New York City the banner bearers will be Miss Alice Kimball, a national secretary of the Y. W. C. A.; Miss Pauline Clarke, Miss Katharine Fisher, Mrs. Dorothy Spofford, wife of the Episcopalian rector, and Miss Anna Gwinter. Mrs. William Colt, of New York City, will lead a delegation of New York women voters who will attend the demonstration.

Gladys Greiner of Maryland

From Philadelphia will come the following banner bearers: Miss Cecilia Bass, the youngest woman lawyer in the country; Miss Esther Cleveland, and the well known women physicians, Dr. Sara Lockrey and Dr. Miriam Butt. Miss Mary Winsor, of Haverford, Pa., will also bear a banner. The delegation from Pennsylvania will include Mrs. William Uhl, Mrs. Henry Niemer, and Miss Caroline Katzenstein, all of Philadelphia.

Maryland banner bearers will be Mrs. Robert Walker, Miss Gladys Greiner, Mrs. Lucy Branham, and Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, all of Baltimore. A special car provided by Dr. Donald Hooker will bring a large delegation from Baltimore to be present at the meeting. In it will be Mrs. J. William Funck, Mrs. Evelyn Timanus, Miss Eileen Roach, and Mrs. William J. Brown.

Other states represented in the banner line will be:

Connecticut, by Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Mrs. George L. Koenig, Miss Catherine Flanagan and Miss Edna Purtell, of Hartford, and Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, of Norwalk;

California, by Miss Ruth White, of San Francisco;

District of Columbia, by Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Dr. Isabel Fowler, Mrs. Rachel Beck, Mrs. Kate Boeckh, Mrs. Anna Lowry, Mrs. Ida Mae Waters, Miss Matilda Young and Mrs. Minnie Brooke;

Idaho, by Mrs. Margaret Oakes, of Emmet;

Illinois, by Miss Alice Abbott and Miss Gertrude Crocker, of Chicago;

Iowa, by the Misses Eunice and Elizabeth Huff, of Blockton and Des Moines;

Massachusetts, by Mrs. Manford Bowdich and Mrs. Donald Armstrong, of Framingham;

Michigan, by Miss Rhea Miller, a well-known social worker of Detroit;

Montana, by Miss Hazel Hunkins, of Billings;

Nebraska, by Miss Joy Webster, now doing Red Cross work in the District;

New Jersey, by Miss Ada Superior, of Elizabeth, and Miss Mary Dubrow, of Passaic;

North Dakota, by Miss Harriet Hunt, who is in charge of the baby-saving campaign of the District;

Oregon, by Misses Cora and Clara Wold, of Portland;

Texas, by Mrs. Lucille Shields, of Amarillo;

Virginia, by Miss Isabel Reid, of Cherryvale, and Mrs. Pauline Adams, of Norfolk.

Senator Shields Gives Statement on Suffrage

President's Letter to Tennessee Senator Published, Urging Support of Suffrage Amendment

IN the course of his primary fight in Tennessee, Senator Shields gave to the press on July 27 a letter from President Wilson urging him to support the federal suffrage amendment as a war measure.

This is the first time the White House has permitted the use of "open diplomacy" in its dealings with the national suffrage problem. Up to this time, all the President's efforts, of which so much has been heard, to secure the passage of the suffrage amendment, consisted of private conferences and confidential communications with Senators. These had naturally a very limited influence; and as a matter of record, did not play a decisive part in the conversion of a single Senator to national suffrage.

"Of the eight votes in the Senate which we have gained since January 10," says Miss Maud Younger, chairman of the lobby committee of the National Woman's Party, and in touch with the slightest fluctuations of suffrage opinion in the Senate, "four have been won by pressure from the constituencies, and the other four through the influence of the Republican Party organization. The President has not gained a single vote for suffrage."

For a long time women have been asking President Wilson to make a public appeal to the Senate for favorable action on woman suffrage, as he has done for so many other measures in which he was interested; and to permit his letters asking individual Senators to support the suffrage amendment to be made known to the constituents of the "willful men" still opposing this part of the President's diplomatic war program.

The President's letter to Senator Shields was the first to be given to the public; and while the correspondence was given out by the Senator and not by the White House, nevertheless the change of method is in the right direction, and encourages women to hope that the resistless public influence of the Executive will be put behind the suffrage amendment and rally for it the support still needed for its passage.

WHEN Senator Shields went back to Tennessee, after Congress adjourned, for his primary fight on August 2, he gave out (July 23) a very long statement reviewing and supporting his record as Senator from Tennessee and emphasizing his undeviating fidelity to the President's war policies.

"I have," wrote Senator Shields, "advocated and voted for every law which the President has advised and the Congress has enacted as necessary or desirable for the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and in every way have given the President my cordial, whole-hearted, and consistent support in his military policies, and shall continue to do so as long as I remain in the Senate."

The women of Tennessee immediately made the point that Senator Shields had *not* promised to support the national suffrage amendment, the

adoption of which the President had said was necessary for the maintenance of his liberal war policy. They declared that President Wilson had personally written to Senator Shields asking him to support the suffrage amendment as a war measure, and that he had not yet promised to do so.

They also asked Senator Shields to receive a deputation of suffragists, who wished first to ask him as patriots to support the President, and to put before him their own desire for the national enfranchisement of women and the changed sentiment in Tennessee toward the federal suffrage amendment.

On July 26, Sentor Shields notified suffragists at eleven o'clock that he would see them at three that afternoon. Fifty women gathered to meet him. The Senator told them nothing further than that "he would hold the matter under consideration."

The same day the *Columbia Daily Herald* and *Tennesseean* carried the story of President Wilson's request to Shields to vote for suffrage as a war measure. "In a letter to Miss Branham," the story ran, "Secretary Tumulty stated that the letter from the President to Senator Shields could not be made public without the Senator's permission, and that the President hesitated to request that it be made public."

This admission of the existence of the letter brought the whole correspondence from Senator Shields on July 27.

The Senator said:

"President Wilson and I have had some correspondence on the subject of the proposed amendment, but the publications referred to are incorrect and do the President and myself an injustice. There seems to be an irresistible impulse or determination of some who are politically hostile to me to misrepresent me in all my relations with President Wilson and his administration. I have nothing to conceal from the public relative to these relations, and in order that the facts may be known, with the President's permission, I will give this correspondence to the public. The views of the President and myself are clearly stated and no comment is necessary. The resolution will probably reach a vote in September and, in the meantime, as I stated in my letter, I will give the views of the President the most thoughtful and serious consideration, as I always do his opinions upon important questions, especially those bearing upon the prosecution of the war to a victorious conclusion."

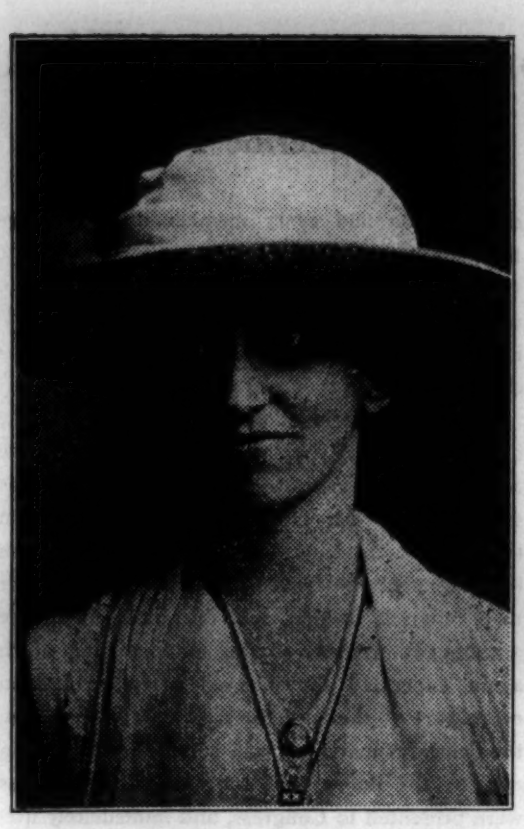
The correspondence consists of three letters, which are as follows:

June 20, 1918.

The White House, Washington.

My dear Senator—I feel so deeply the possibilities latent in the vote which is presently to be taken by the Senate on the suffrage amendment that I am going to take a liberty which in ordinary circumstances I should not feel justified in taking, and ask you very frankly if it will not be possible for you to vote for the amendment. I feel that much of the morale of this country and of the world will repose in our sincere adherence to democratic principles, will depend upon the action which the Senate takes in this now critically important matter. If it were merely a domestic question, or if the times were normal, I would not feel that I could make a direct request of this sort, but the times are so far from normal, the fortunes of nations are so linked together, the reactions upon the thought of the world are so sharp and involve such momentous issues that I know that you will indulge my unusual course of action and permit me to beg very earnestly that you will lend your aid in clearing away the difficulties which undoubtedly beset us if the amendment is not adopted. With much respect, sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.



Miss Sue S. White

Chairman Tennessee Woman's Party

United States Senate, Washington, D. C., June 25, 1918.

My dear Mr. President—Your valued letter concerning the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the federal constitution favoring equal suffrage, now pending in the United States Senate, has challenged my most thoughtful consideration, as do all your views upon public matters. The resolution involves fundamental questions affecting the sovereignty and powers of the federal and state governments, most important and vital to the people of the state which I have the honor in part to represent in the United States Senate, and those of states with which they are closely allied in all social, economical and governmental interests, upon which I have most profound convictions, unfavorable to it, known, and I believe approved, by the great majority of the people of Tennessee—arrived at after full consideration of conditions existing when I voted against a similar one some years ago and those now confronting our country. The reasons for my conclusions are those controlling the majority of my colleagues from the Southern states, well known to you and which would not be interesting to here restate.

If I could bring myself to believe that the adoption of the resolution would contribute to the successful prosecution of the war we are waging with Germany, I would unhesitatingly vote for it, because my whole heart and soul is involved in bringing it to a victorious issue and I am willing to sacrifice everything save the honor and freedom of our country in aiding you to accomplish that end. But I have been unable to do so. We cannot reasonably expect the proposed amendment to be ratified within less than two years and the discussion of it would, unquestionably, divert the minds and energies of the people from the one great absorbing subject before us—the winning of the war—by involving those of many states in a most bitter controversy contrary to our earnest desire for that unity of thought and action of the American people now so imperatively required.

These are my sincere convictions, but, out of my very high respect for your views, I will continue to give your suggestion my most thoughtful and earnest consideration.

With the highest respect, I am, sincerely yours,

JOHN K. SHIELDS.

Washington, D. C., June 26, 1918.

Thank you very sincerely for your frank letter of yesterday about the suffrage amendment. I realize the weight of argument that has controlled your attitude in the matter, and I would not have written as I did if I had not thought that the passage of the amendment at this time was an essential psychological element in the conduct of the war for democracy. I am led by a single sentence in your letter, therefore, to write to say that I do earnestly believe that our action upon this amendment will have an impotrant and immediate influence upon the whole atmosphere and morale of the nations engaged in the war, and every day I am coming to see how supremely important that side of the whole thing is. We can win if we have the will to win.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

SENATOR Shields' friends assume that this act of taking the people of Tennessee into his confidence concerning the President's wishes, together with his announced desire to support the President in measures that have a bearing on the war, is an indication that he will cast his vote for the suffrage amendment when it comes before the Senate for decision.

Wilson Marches On

President Publishes Letter to Senator Baird Urging Support of Suffrage

A DISTINCT advance in the slow history of Administration support of national suffrage for women was made last week, when President Wilson stepped into the open with a public appeal to Senator Baird, of New Jersey, to vote for the federal suffrage amendment.

The President writes, "The whole subject of woman suffrage has been very much in my mind of late and has come to seem to be a part of the international situation, as well as of capital importance to the United States. I believe our present position as champions of democracy throughout the world would be greatly strengthened if the Senate would follow the example of the House of Representatives in passing the pending amendment. I, therefore, take the liberty of writing to call the matter to your serious attention in this light and to express the hope that you will deem it wise and throw your influence on the side of this great and now critical reform.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

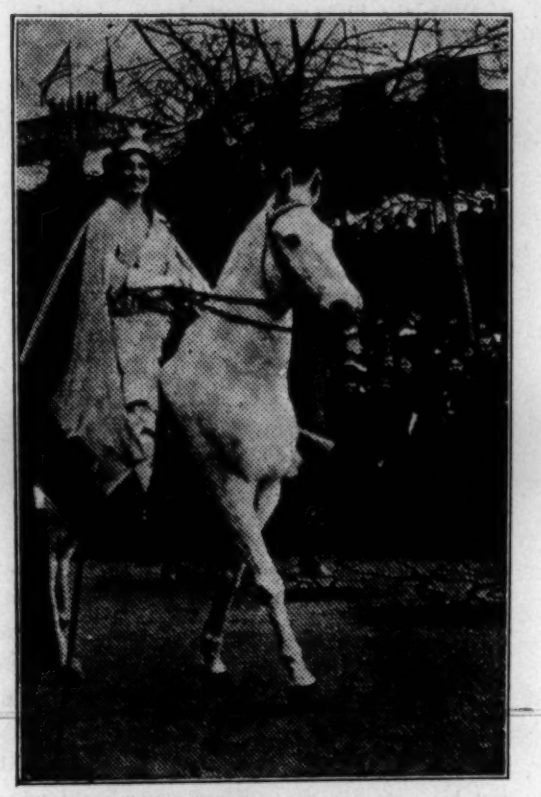
This letter was made public on Friday, August second.

Senator Baird has repeatedly declared to his constituents that the first principle guiding his actions as United States Senator was the duty of supporting the President in everything pertaining to the conduct of the war.

It is to be expected that the explicit and public declaration of the President that he needed the passage of the federal suffrage amendment to strengthen him in his dealings as head of the nation with other nations, will strongly influence Senator Baird to uphold the President's hands in war time by supporting the measure for women's enfranchisement.

Demonstrations and Their Uses

By Catherine Flanagan



Inez Milholland

Leading the Great Parade which Began the National Amendment Drive in 1913

WOMEN are pouring into Washington this week from all sections of the United States to take part in what may be the last national suffrage demonstration ever held in this country.

The purpose of the protest demonstration is to obtain assurance that the Senate's refusal to pass the amendment before the recess will not be continued after Congress reconvenes. This assurance only the President can give.

If this demonstration is as successful as all the former demonstrations of the National Woman's Party, it will have a decisive political value. Every demonstration carried out by the Woman's Party has scored a political advantage. Most of them have been closely followed by action in Congress.

Their first parade, the first suffrage parade ever held in Washington, occurred on March 3, 1913, the day President Wilson arrived for his first inauguration. It began the first intensive campaign for national action on suffrage since the time of Susan B. Anthony. Eight thousand women marched in the procession which ended in a mass meeting voicing the demand for the amendment. This demonstration, significant for the beauty of its pageantry and its allegorical features as well as for its numbers, stirred Washington deeply. President Wilson and every member of the Sixty-third Congress entered upon his term of office fully informed upon one point at least—that there was a deep and widespread demand for an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

The second national demonstration took place on the opening day of the special session of the Sixty-third Congress, April 7, 1913. Delegates from each of the 435 congressional districts in the United States assembled in Washington bringing petitions from the men and women of their districts asking for the passage of the amendment. After a stirring mass meeting which again expressed the demand of women from every part of the land for their enfranchisement, the delegates marched, each behind her state banner, to the doors of Congress. The petitions were presented to Congress, and immediately afterward Representative Mondell and Senator Chamberlain introduced the now famous amendment. On June 13, the Senate reported favorably upon the amendment—the first favorable report in twenty-one years.

The third demonstration was the occasion when women representing every state in the Union arrived in Washington bearing petitions to the Senate urging the passage of the amendment. The petitioners came in every conceivable way—some by train, some by motor, and some by caravan, holding meetings and collecting signatures to their great petition in the districts through which they passed. All the delegations converged outside of Washington in the little town of Hyattsville in July, 1913, where they were met and welcomed by the members of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee, who had motored out to Hyattsville for the occasion. Speeches of welcome were made by several members of the Senate committee. A procession then formed led by automobiles carrying members of the Senate committee from Hyattsville to the Capitol. On reaching the Capitol the petitions were sent to the various Senators. Twenty-two Senators, in presenting the petitions, delivered speeches in favor of the national amendment. Three spoke against it. For the first time since 1887 suffrage was actually debated in Congress.

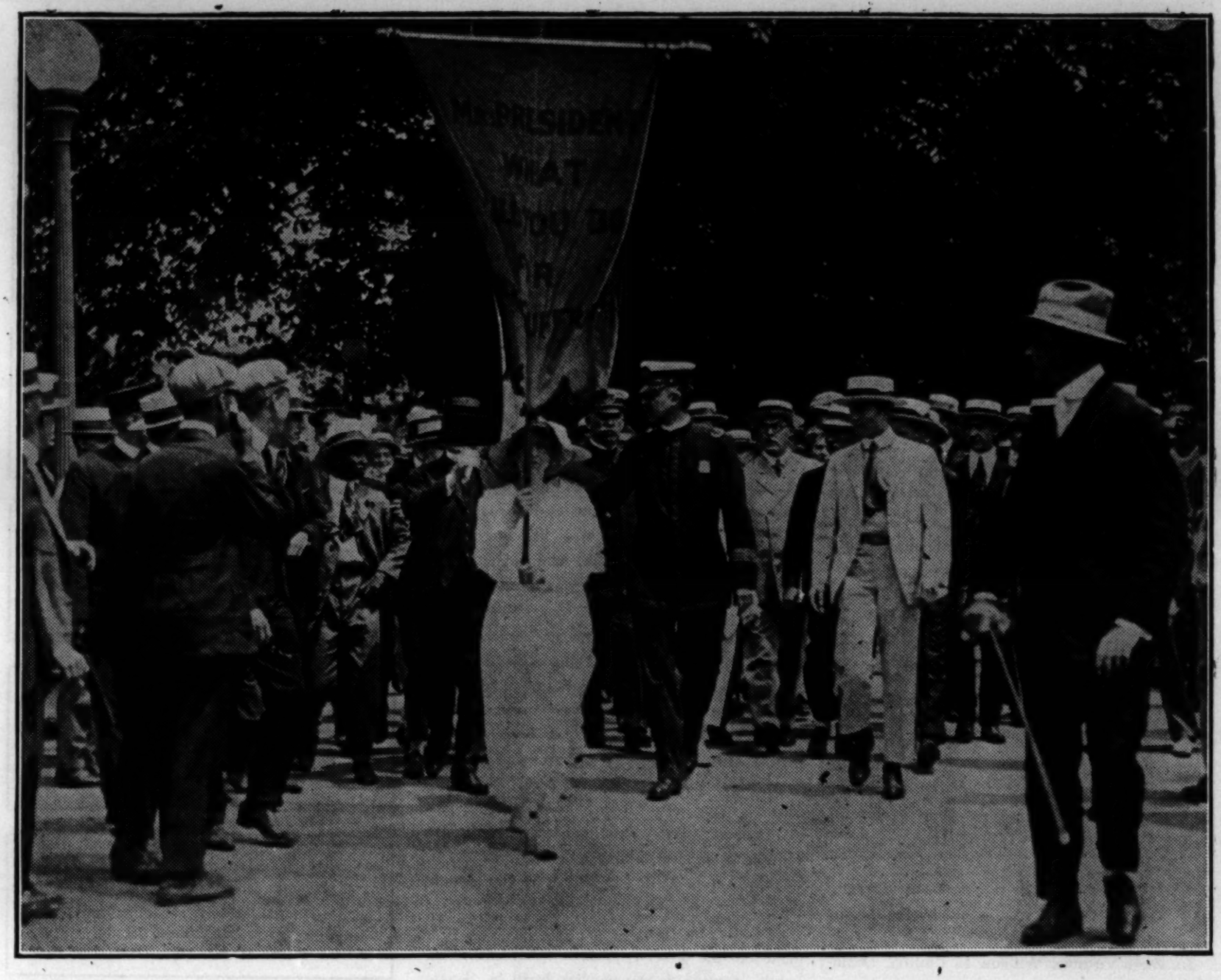
The fourth demonstration was superbly planned. On May 2, 1914, parades, pageants, and open-air and indoor mass meetings were held at the same hour in every state in the Union. At all these demonstrations petitions and resolutions calling upon Congress to take immediate and favorable action on the federal suffrage resolution were gathered, and were carried a week later through the streets of Washington to the Capitol, escorted by a great procession.

The effect of this demonstration, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was immediately felt at the National Capitol. Three days afterward, on May 5, the Judiciary Committee of the House reported the resolution without recommendation—the first time within eighteen years that the suffrage measure had been out of committee in the House of Representatives.

The next great event in federal suffrage history was the calling of the first convention of women voters on September 14, 15, and 16 at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. This convention pledged the political support of

Return of the "Suffrage Special" to Washington

Bringing Women Voters' Envoys to Demand the Passage of the Suffrage Amendment



The Picket Protest

Mabel Vernon Marching Up Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House Gate

women voters to the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and demanded its passage by Congress at the next session. Not content with the mere passage of the resolution, the woman voters' convention appointed envoys to carry the message directly to Congress, who traveled by motor from the Pacific Coast to the Capitol, gathering petitions as they came, and arousing enthusiastic interest in this new national movement for women's freedom.

Soon after this convention at San Francisco, and while the "envoys" were on their way, President Wilson, faced with a concerted demand from women voters for the federal suffrage amendment, compromised by declaring in favor of suffrage by state action, and shortly afterwards backed up his position by casting a vote for suffrage as a private citizen in his own state of New Jersey.

The next demonstration following close upon the woman voters' convention was the sending of the "Suffrage Special" in April and May of 1916 across the western states to build up a powerful organization which should strive to win the Democratic Party to the support of national woman suffrage, or be in a position to withdraw women's support from it if it did not do so.

The first object was not attained; the Democrats, in spite of immense pressure from the West, were not yet ready to endorse national freedom for women. The second object was attained. A powerful group was brought together ready for consolidation into a National Woman's Party.

The formation of the National Woman's Party in Chicago on June 5, 6, and 7, 1916, marked the launching of a full fledged woman's political party into the political arena. The mobilization of women voters in this organization challenged the attention of all political parties, and for the first time in the history of the country planks endorsing the principle of woman suffrage were included in the platforms of every national party in the United States.

Most striking of all the suffrage demonstrations was the picketing of last year. From January 9 until November 10 a silent line of pickets bearing banners in the colors of the organization, purple, white and gold, stood in front of the White House. Day after day women came from all parts of the country to take part in this silent demand for their enfranchisement. Not even the imprisonment of ninety pickets—illegally, as the courts afterward decided—deterred others from taking part in this method of demanding action from Congress and the President.

A week after the "pickets," exhausted by hunger strike, had all been summarily released from the District jail, Democratic leaders set a date for a vote on suffrage in the House. The President endorsed the federal amendment a month later, and it passed the House the following day, for the first time in the history of the United States.

The demonstration of August 6 will result in the passage of the amendment by the Senate, where it has been obstructed and delayed for seven months, and finally filibustered against by members of the President's own party. Only the President's determined action can move the Senate, and this demonstration is held for the purpose of securing that action.

Suffrage in the Senatorial Elections

By Florence Brewer Boeckel

THEIR opposition to woman suffrage is proving a potent weapon against anti-suffrage Senators up for re-election in the fall.

With the war removed from politics, national suffrage as a war measure is one of the most active issues in the state campaigns.

Anti-suffrage Senators from the South are finding themselves facing opponents solidly lined up in support of the federal amendment, a situation which proves the great change in Southern sentiment since the last elections, when the gentlemen now in the Senate came into close touch with their home districts.

In Tennessee, Senator Shields, who has so far not committed himself on suffrage, is the only candidate whose attitude is in doubt. Governor Rye has strongly endorsed the amendment, and all other candidates have come out in its favor. Senator Shields' statement to the voters of Tennessee that he is supporting Wilson on all questions, leads suffragists to believe he will come out definitely for the federal amendment before his return to Washington.

In Kentucky, the opponents of Ollie James, whose opposition prevented a vote on suffrage on June 27, are making capital of his stand on this question. Preston Kimball, of Lexington, announces his "earnest support of the passage of suffrage by Congress." D. J. Bethurun says, "I favor suffrage amendment by Congress." Ben I. Bruner is "unequivocally for woman suffrage," and says, "If elected Senator shall vote for the amendment."

In West Virginia, William E. Chilton, Democrat, and the two Republican candidates, David Elkins and Virgil Highland, have made strong endorsements of federal action enfranchising women. Senator Goff, a friend of suffrage, is not running.

In Alabama, Senator Bankhead's opponent in the primaries, Frank S. White, announces that he is standing on the Democratic party platform, a statement assumed to mean he endorses federal suffrage, since the suffrage plank in that platform has not only been interpreted by the men who drew it up to include the endorsement of federal suffrage, but the action of the Democratic leaders and President Wilson have left no doubt as to the party stand.

Senator Ransdell's only opponent in Louisiana, who took federal suffrage as the only issue on which he differed with Ransdell, by putting a state's rights plank in his platform, has been forced to withdraw from the contest; and Senator Ransdell has received the strongest commendation from his constituents on his support of federal suffrage.

Senator Baird, of New Jersey, who has refused to announce his position on the federal amendment, sees both candidates in New Jersey, Governor Edge and George Record, emphasizing the importance of suffrage and their own support of the immediate passage of the amendment.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, who so far has no opponents for his seat in the Senate, finds himself completely separated from the sentiment of his state on the suffrage issue. Governor Hawley, who may decide to become an opponent of Senator Borah, "heartily favors the passage of the suffrage amendment." H. F. Gooding is making an earnest plea for "the immediate enfranchisement of women as a war measure," and James F. Ailshie announces that universal suffrage and the passage of the amendment to the federal constitution has his "unqualified support."

The other anti-suffrage Senator from a suffrage state, Wadsworth, of New York, is not up for re-election this fall, but has been presented with a demand from his women constituents to "vote for suffrage or resign his seat." He has received a mandate to support the amendment from his national party committee, state party convention, state legislature and fifty-two out of sixty-two New York Republican county committees. The only excuse which any opponent of suffrage offers in the face of this universal sentiment and the direct request of President Wilson for its passage, is the one set forth by Senator Wadsworth, in which he declares he disagrees with the United States Constitution which provides for its own amendment by a two-thirds' vote, and states that he believes a unanimous vote should be required.

Out of thirty-one telegrams received from Senatorial candidates by the National Woman's Party, only one has failed to support immediate favorable action on national woman suffrage as a war measure.

This issue is proving a vital factor in the campaigning for the lower house as well as for the Senate, and the anti-suffrage Representatives running for re-election are finding a vote against the amendment last January a serious obstacle in their political path.

All signs indicate that their suffrage record has become a test of the progressive character of public men.

—New
—Modern
—Fireproof

The Southern Hotel

Light and German Sts.
BALTIMORE

Every room has a private bath

Rates: $2.00 per Day and Up

CENTRAL LOCATION

F. W. BERGMAN, Managing Director
Formerly Manager Hotel Statler, Detroit

Cornelison

1515 H Street Northwest Millinery Washington, D. C.

TOILET ARTICLES SUNDRIES

The Southern Pharmacy

In the Southern Building

1427 H St. N. W. Franklin 2012

Your phone orders will be promptly filled and delivered

PRESCRIPTIONS SODA

Printing, Electrotyping, Binding

Estate of Geo. F. Lasher

147 N. Tenth St. Philadelphia, Pa.

TELEPHONE MAIN 861

Brentano's

Booksellers, Engravers and Stationers

F AND TWELFTH STREETS WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOCIETY STATIONERY

E. MORRISON PAPER CO.

1009 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mothproof bags and paper for protecting the winter clothing, carpets, rugs, curtains, etc.

WE NEVER FORGET TO

Serve

with the same accuracy — the same courtesy—the year round—snow, sleet or summer heat—G-P-Co. service is perfect and the product complete in every detail

Phone Main 4250

Columbian Printing Co., Inc.

Fourteenth St. N. W.

New Fashions

IN

SUITS, COATS, WRAPS
GOWNS, DRESSES
BLOUSES, MILLINERY

Paris
New York
Washington

Gidding

Cincinnati
Philadelphia

1510 H St. N. W. Opp. Shoreham Hotel

Superb Furs

IN

CAPES, COATS
BELTED STOLES
SCARFS, MUFFS, ETC.

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer: Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall
Assistant Treasurer: Miss Maud Jamison
Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co. Washington, D. C.
Auditors: Marwick, Mitchell Peat & Company

$400,000.00 RAISED FOR SECURING PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ANOTHER $100,000.00

List of Contributions from July 25 through August 1, 1918

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:

Mrs. Katharine G. Halligan	$ 25.00
Miss Rebecca D. Ernst	25.00
Elizabeth T. Kent	250.00
Miss Sarah P. Grogan	10.00
Miss Lizabeth Wiley	1.00
Mr. Howard Cole	500.00
Mrs. Agnes Chase	5.00
Miss Elsie Hill	19.06
Miss Cora A. Week	20.00
Mrs. Frances B. Ackermann	10.00
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck	10.00
Colonel William B. Thompson	1.00
Membership Fees	11.25
Total collected by National Headquarters	887.31
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	343,117.63
Total collected by National Headquarters through August 1, 1918	344,004.94
Total collected by Branches through August 1, 1918	65,439.72
Grand Total	$409,444.66
Deduction:	
Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	3,637.50
Grand Net Total	$405,807.16

Correction

Owing to a mistake in printing, contributions from Connecticut were listed under New Jersey, and the New Jersey contributions under Connecticut, in THE SUFFRAGIST of August 3, 1918.

L. STONE CO.
MODES—INEXPENSIVELY STYLISH
THIRTEEN SIX WALNUT
PHILADELPHIA

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

***Circulation Manager*, Miss Therese Olzendam**

Circulation Committee

Arizona, Mrs. H. A. Schell
Colorado, Mrs. Charlotte Dinwiddie
Connecticut, Mrs. Geo. L. Koenig
District of Columbia, Miss Eliza Tonks
Delaware, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
Florida, Mrs. J. D. Alderman
Georgia, Mrs. Newton Wing
Idaho, Mrs. Nell K. Irion
Illinois, Mrs. Josephine K. Linton
Indiana, Mrs. M. B. Spellman
Iowa, Miss Blanche Rebbins
Louisiana, Mrs. Alice Cosu
Maryland Miss Helen Scott
Massachusetts, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sherman
Michigan, Mrs. James Whittemore
Minnesota, Miss Nettie Blasing
New Hampshire, Miss Pearl Nivin
New Jersey, Mrs. Abram Rose
New Mexico, Mrs. Sarah Van Vleck
New York, Miss Marion May
North Carolina, Mrs. R. N. Scott
Ohio, Mrs. Carl Hasbrook
Oklahoma, Mrs. Gasper Edwards
Oregon, Mrs. Ida M. Kayser
Pennsylvania, Mrs. John R. Clarke
South Carolina, Miss Carrie Pollitzer
South Dakota, Miss Alice Pickler
Virginia, Mrs. Percy Read
Washington, Miss Furman
Wisconsin, Mrs. Lee L. Siebacker
Wyoming, Mrs. Mary Van B. Jacobs

MEMBERS WHO HAVE SECURED NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE SUFRAGIST JULY 24-JULY 31, 1918

Miss Clara Louise Rowe	6
Mrs. Annie M. Arniel	1
Miss Aline E. Solomons	1
Miss Lucy Branham	2
Miss Sue S. White	1
Miss Ruth J. Small	1
Tennessee Branch	100
Mrs. Adèle Blauvelt	1
Miss Doris Stevens	1
Total	114

In patronizing our advertisers, please mention THE SUFFRAGIST.

Women's Bathing Suits and Caps

Meyer's Military Shops
1331 F STREET N. W.
Washington

Phone 8274

NATIONAL ENGRAVING CO.

Photo Engravers

1337-1339 F STREET
Washington

REMEMBER—"IT'S QUALITY AND SERVICE"

The old way — The new way

A man should not do the work a machine will do for him

A merchant, with all his troubles, should never do the work that a machine does better and quicker.

Our newest model National Cash Register makes the records which a merchant needs to control his business. It does fifteen necessary things in three seconds.

Without the register a man cannot do these things in half an hour.

With the register, even a new clerk can do them just by pressing the keys.

Our new electric machines are as much better than old machines as an up-to-date harvester is ahead of a sickle for cutting grain.

The latest model National Cash Register is a great help to merchants and clerks.

It pays for itself out of what it saves.

Merchants need National Cash Registers now more than ever before

FILL OUT THE COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

Dept. 1005 The National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio.

Please give me full particulars about the up-to-date N. C. R. System for my kind of business.

Name _____

Business _____

Address _____

West End Trust Company

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS

$4,000,000

Receives Deposits

Acts as Executor, Administrator Guardian, Trustee, Agent

Sells Foreign Exchange, Travelers' Letters of Credit, Express Checks

Maintains an Up-to-date Safe Deposit Department and a Storage Department for trunks and packages

Manages Real Estate, Collects Rents etc.

Lends Money on Approved Collateral Security

OPEN 9:15 A. M.

H. Kann Sons Co.

"THE BUSY CORNER" PENNA. AVE. AT 8 TH. ST.

CLOSE 6:00 P. M.

Closed all day Saturday

'WHEN IN DOUBT USE FRINGE'

Seems to be the present slogan, and one that is to be quoted more and more in the fall and winter

—According to all predictions FRINGE is going to have the time of its life this season. Some fashion authorities intimate that it will be no respecter of material or style, and intends to be in evidence whenever possible.

—It really claims the center of the stage in our trimming store, and is shown in a variety of styles—plain, knotted, and bullion twist. In the knotted style we have from 1 to 4 knot widths.

—Shown in black, navy, brown, taupe and white, and priced a yard, from 39c to $3.00.

Kann's—Street Floor.